

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

RENTICE & HENDERSON,
Daily \$10. Tri-Weekly \$6. Weekly \$2.
The Tri-Weekly Journal is published on
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Weekly Journal is published on Tuesdays.

The Daily Journal \$6 a year.

Evening Bulletin (day) 10 cents per week—(country) \$4 per annum, or \$10 for 3 months.

Weekly Bulletin \$1.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1854.

\$5 Reward.—Will be paid for the detection, so as to warrant conviction, of the thieves who are in the habit of taking from our subscribers the morning papers.

PRENTICE & HENDERSON.

NEWS MOVEMENT AT THE NORTH.—We have received good and a number of accurate news papers from the *Protestant of the National Education Convention of Colored People held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August, 1854.*

Why the colored gommen confered on us the distinguished honor of being the receptacles of these sublime rhapsodies, we leave at a loss to divine. These worthless, in imitation of the political parties, have gone to the whole human poster-extreme to the whole human family to stand upon. Of the thirty-six articles in this platform we shall select a few as specimens. Thus—

That's right to behead the air and see where on which the Creator has placed us in comparison with the birth of man, and equal with the angels in heaven. As well as they are modest people, they have resolved to take all of Mexico, all South America, and all the islands of the Caribbean Sea, including the Queen of the Americas. We admire moderation, and are pleased to see the Northern States, that Union are not to be overawed by the present whistlers from an African stock. The population of the countries that these Northern rascals now propose to take is only (25,000,000) twenty-five millions of souls, spread over a territory of 7,500,000 square miles, only a little more than twice the size of the United States. We shall close this article by an extract from the news, which shows that these people have been regulated in their plans and purposes by such a sacred inheritance, is the soul of slavery, and at war against the just decree of Heaven. Hence, man cannot be made to understand his own sin, on which he resides.

If this proposition be true, then there must be a multitude of slaves in Great Britain and all other nations. The great mass of men do not stand on the ground on which they live. Again they

say, as men and equals, we demand every political right, privilege, and position to which the slaves are entitled in the United States, and we will either stow in them, or accept of nothing.

That, under no circumstances, will we ever submit to the power that attempts it, we make ample from whatever source it may come.

We have no means to use all honorable means to unite us to one people, on this continent.

But we have no confidence in any nation that is not a politician—by whatever name they may be styled, or whatever their pretensions, who believe in the right of self-government, or in the fellow-men—whether this right be admitted as a necessary part of the National compact, or as a principle of the Missouri Compromise, or as a part of the degrading Fugitive Slave act, or the more recent contemplated Fugitive Slave bill of 1850, known as the

“TENNESSEE BILL.”—The existence of this society may have been almost forgotten by the public, so long has it been working in secret. But we are glad to be at length to announce that a plan of operations for the ensuing winter will be ready before the public.

The organs of this society are—first, to collect money and funds, and secondly, to give lectures on the various branches of natural history, and, thirdly, to form a library of scientific books for the useable means to unite us to one people, on this continent.

The language of the astonished child who witnessed the gangle's trial of catching a pheasant on the point of a spear, we ask, what next?

We are prepared for most any absurdity after this.

NATIONAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The existence

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THE TOURNAMENT.—We were in hopes

that this last show would have been confined to the “chivalry” of Virginia, which is well known to be the home of the most virulent and most bitter enemies of the slaves, and of the slaves themselves, whether this right be admitted as a necessary part of the National compact, or as a principle of the Missouri Compromise, or as a part of the degrading Fugitive Slave act, or the more recent contemplated Fugitive Slave bill of 1850, known as the

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SINGULAR WARNING.—A paragraph in the Cleveland Plain Dealer says that, just after the launch of the steamer E. K. Collins, on Lake Erie, Mrs. Stone, in Brecksville, then elsewhere, W. H. Stone had been several weeks dead, drawn to him that he had had an awful disease, and that he was to die in a few days, unless he received the news that he better advised that he became quite lame, and he had perished by fire in the cabin of the steamer.

A similar occurrence is mentioned by the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, in connection with the week of the Arctic. Among the passengers supposed to have perished with that vessel was a Mr. George G. Smith, of the firm of Loring & Co., Boston, who had been engaged in the service of the Arctic, and was returning home, having been ill for some time, and was making his passage in a small cabin.

This has made such a noise, that it would be well to charge a small sum to the present deceased in the name of the old Medical School. The two courses of lectures which have already been delivered before the society have, however, not been repeated, and the school has been compelled to discontinue its operations, but that an urgent need of a competent physician is still felt.

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THE CASE OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.—The

case of the steamer Arctic, which was

recently lost in the Arctic, is now

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RAILROAD TO MEMPHIS.—One of the

two or the quondam friends of the

air road to Memphis, have recently

announced their intention to

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The right to work on the road, and to

the right to lease the road, were

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